Supplementary Information

Ion-Exchange Strategy to Eliminate Anion Impurities within LDH Structure for Refined NCA Cathode Material

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Calculation of the apparent lithium-ion diffusion coefficient

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The apparent lithium-ion diffusion coefficient of our electrodes was calculated according to the Randles-Sevcik equation:

$$I = (2.69 \times 10^5) n^{3/2} A D_{Li}^{1/2} C_{Li} v^{1/2}$$

Where *I* is the peak current, *n* is the number of electrons participating in the redox reactions, *A* is the area of the electrode, *D* is the Li⁺ diffusion coefficient, *C* is the concentration of lithium, and *v* is the scan rate. The peak current (*I*) is linearly proportional to the scan rate (*v*).



Fig. S1. Particle size distribution of Bare-NCA.

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Fig. S2. SEM image of NCA(OH)₂ precursor (a) Bare-NCA, (b) HW-NCA, (c) Cl-NCA. EDS mapping patterns of the metal element for Bare-NCA (d-g).



Fig. S3. Cross-section SEM image of NCA precursor (a) Bare-NCA, (b) Cl-NCA. EDS mapping patterns of the metal element for (c) Bare-NCA, (d) Cl-NCA.



Fig. S4. XRD diffraction patterns of NCA precursors.



Fig. S5. FTIR spectra of NCA precursors taken in the range of $600-4000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.



Fig. S6. EDS mapping the metal elements for Bare-LNCA.



Fig. S7. XPS spectra of Cl 2p



Fig. S8. Cyclic voltammetry profiles of (a) Bare-LNCA and (b) HW-LNCA at various scan rates (from 0.1 to 0.5 mV s⁻¹).



Fig. S9. Plot of the peak current vs. scan rate for HW-LNCA



Fig. S10. (a) First charge/discharge curves of graphite within the voltage range of 0.05-1.5V (vs. Li/Li^+) at 25°C (b) First charge/discharge curves of NCA/graphite full-cell within the voltage range of 2.5-4.25V at 25°C and (c) Cycling performance 100 cycles at 1.0C

To facilitate sufficient electrolyte wetting and the degassing process in the full-cell, a rest period of 6 hours was applied at SOC 15% during the formation stage, followed by continued charging.



Fig. S11. (a) First charge/discharge curves of Bare-LNCA, Cl-LNCA within the voltage range of 3.0-4.3V (vs. Li/Li⁺) at 45°C. (b) Cycling performance of 150 cycles for each electrode



Fig. S12. dQ dV^{-1} plot of HW-LNCA at 1 to 100 cycles



Fig. S13. EDS mapping the elements for the anode of cycled Bare-LNCA.

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To confirm the surface deposition of the anode at NCA/Graphite after 100 cycles, EDS measurements of the anode electrode were performed after 100 cycles. Li_2SO_4 of the cathode was decomposed, and sulfur was measured on the anode surface.

Table S1.	Elemental composition measure	ed by ICP Data	of Bare-NCA and	NaOH washed NCA
precursor.				

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Sample -	Atc	\mathbf{S} / $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{M}$ (0/)		
	Ni	Со	Al	57 IWI (%)
Bare-NCA	80.0	15.5	4.6	1.72
NaOH washed NCA	77.6	18.7	3.6	0.7

Comple	Ato	mic concentration (m	Ratio of transition metal (mol%)		
Sample -	Ni	Со	Al	S / TM	Cl / TM
Bare-NCA	79.1	15.6	5.3	1.93	0.0
HW-NCA	78.6	16.9	4.5	1.11	0
Cl-NCA	75.3	18.7	6.0	0.42	4.19

 Table S2. Elemental composition measured by XRF Data of Bare-NCA, HW-NCA, and Cl-NCA.

	а	С	c/a	\mathbf{R}_{wp}	Cation Mixing (%)	$I_{(003)}/I_{(104)}$
Bare-LNCA	2.86453	14.1836	4.951	4.74	4.9	1.144
HW-LNCA	2.86443	14.1818	4.951	4.91	2.68	1.156
Cl-LNCA	2.86468	14.1895	4.953	4.97	2.1	1.216

 Table S3. Lattice constants of the LNCA from XRD Rietveld refinement.

	Ato	S (
	Ni	Со	Al	S (ppin)
Bare-LNCA	79.7	15.3	5.0	1.15
HW-LNCA	80.0	15.0	5.0	0.97
CI-LNCA	79.9	15.3	4.8	0.40

Table S4. Elemental composition measured by ICP Data of Bare-LNCA, HW-LNCA, and Cl-LNCA.